

LASHUTIN, B.V., inzh.

Efficiency of partially centralized traffic control. Vest. TSNII
MPS 23 no.5:44-48 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ISAYEV, G.G., inzh.; LASHUTIN, A.G., inzh.

Potentials for lowering capital investments in piping between shops.
Prom. stroi. 40 no.2:8-11 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Lengiprogaz.
(Petroleum refineries) (Pipe)

LASHUTIN, B.V., inzh.

Effect of nonuniformity in the daily traffic on the indices of
single-track train sheets. Vest.TSNII MPS 21 no.3:41-44 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta zheleznodorozhного transporta Ministerstva putey soobshche-
niya, g. Sverdlovsk.

(Railroads---Traffic)

LASHUTIN, B.V., inzh. (Sverdlovsk)

Reducing the number of block sections on lines with centralized
dispatching control. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.11:62-64 N
'62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Railroads--Signalizing--Centralized traffic control)

LASHUTIN, B.V., inzh.

Effectiveness and use of various passing point CTC systems on single-track lines. Trudy TSNII MPS no.258:175-231 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Railroads—Signaling—Centralized traffic control)

LASIAK, T.

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abstr Jour : RZhKhim., No 10, 1958, No 32429

Author : T. Lasiak, W. Schittek

Inst : Not given

Title : Synthesis of Anthranilic Acid from o-Nitroethylbenzene.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1957, 13, No 8, 456 - 457.

Abstract : New methods of converting $\text{o-C}_2\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}$ (I) into anthranilic acid (II) were developed during the research for methods of industrial utilization of I. A mixture of 50 g of Fe filings, 250 mlit of water and 30 mlit of NaCl ($d = 1.18$) is stirred ten min. at 80° , 151 g of I is added, 150 g of Fe is added more in 2.5 hours' time (90°), and 1.5 hours later (95 to 100°) the mixture is alkalinized with 30 g of NaOH in 50 mlit of water; $\text{o-H}_2\text{NC}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ is produced, yield 80%, and converted into the acetyl derivative (RZhKhim, 1956, 58005)

Card 1/2

LASIC, DUSAN

P R 70T34

YUGOSLAVIA/Electricity

1947

Generator, Direct Current
Voltage Regulators

"Rough Estimate for an Electronic Voltage Regulator
for a Direct Current Generator," Dusan Lasic, Engr,
4 pp

"Elektrotehn Vesnik" No 6

Describes voltage regulator in which high-vacuum tubes
are used. Examines problem of cheapest possible con-
struction of regulator, considering that tubes are the
most expensive item of construction. Includes dia-
grams and graphs.

70T34

LASIC, Dusan, dr. ing. Ljubljana, Teslova 30.

Partial (monochromatic) electron density in the electron optical beam. Elektr vest 28 no. 6/7:140-147 '60.

LASTC, S.

Supplying industrial units with Civilian defense equipment. p. 11.
CIVILNA ZASTITA. (Ministarstvo unutrasnjih poslova. Uprava protiv-vionske
zastite) Beograd. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./ Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956.

LASIC, Dusan, prof., dr., ing.

General theory of oscillators. Automatika 2 no.4:204-207 O '61.

LASICA, Mihailo, inz. (Cacak, Bate Jankovica 67/I)

Improvements of the work phases in the stoping method
at the Sumadija Magnesite Mines. Tehnika Jug 18 no. 12:
Supplement: Rudarstvo metalurg 14 no. 12: 2224-2247 D '63

1. Tehnicki direktor rudnika "Sumadija", Brdani kod Cacka.

LASICA, Mihailo, inz. (Rudnici magnezita "Sumadija", Cacak)

Fire prevention in filled stopes, and prevention of gas escape from the old workings in the Jarando pit of the Ibar Bituminous Coal Mines. Tekhnika Jug 17 no.12:2298-2300a D '62.

1. Glavni inzenjer Ibarskih rudnika kamenog uglja, Baljevac na Ibru.

LASICA, Mihailo, inz. (Cacak, Bate Jankovica 67/I)

The new, more productive stoving method in the Sumadija Magnesite Mine. Tehnika Jugospl. Eudarstvo metalurg 14 no.3:466-470 Mr '63.

1. Tehnicki direktor Rudnika magnezita "Sumadija", Brdani kod Cacka.

LASICA, Mihajlo, dipl. inz.

A new combined stoping method in the Sumadija Magnesite Mine. Rudar glasnik 1 81-86 '64.

1. Technical Director of the "Sumadija" Magnesite Mine, Brdani.

LITHUANIA/Human and Animal Morphology - Endocrine System.

S

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21570
Author : Lasiene, J.
Inst : Kaunas Medical Institute
Title : The Thymus Gland in the Newborn and Acute Atrophy
of it in Pneumonia
Orig Pub : Kauno med. inst. darbai, Tr. Kaunassk. med. in-ta,
1957, 3, 83-89
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LASIEINE, J. med. m. d-re; JANKEVICIUTE, I. med. m. kand.; STAIJORAITYTE, E.
med. m. kand.; LIUTAU, L.
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8"

On the problem of the classification and terminology of tumors of the
hematopoietic organs. Sveik. apsaug. 6 no.9(69):15-19 S '61.

1. Kauno Valst. medicinos instituto patologines anatomijos katedra.
Katedros vedaja - med. m. d-re J. Lasiene.

(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM neopl)

LHS/ELW/23/2

Op ✓ Citric acid solubility of the phosphorus of magnesium thermophosphate. K. Akcroat and K. Lasiewicz. *Przemysl. Chem.* 9, 578 (1953).—Two samples of the fertilizer magnesium thermophosphate, contg 16.2% total P₂O₅, were examd. Of the first sample (as manufd.), 75% had av. particle size of 1.2 mm.; the second sample was ground to av. particle size of 0.1 mm. When they were shaken with 2% citric acid soln for 20 min. (the recommended time of shaking in the standard method) 16.1% of P₂O₅ was extd. from the finer sample; 11.8% from the coarser. Continued shaking did not ext. more P₂O₅ from the fine sample; shaking for 3 hrs. extd. the same amt. of P₂O₅ from the coarse sample as was extd. from the fine sample in 30 min.

Geno A. Wozny

2

LASIEWICZ, K.

V1243 AEC-tr-2352
PHOTOCOLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF FLUORINE
IN FERTILIZERS. K. Lasiewicz. Translated from CH
Przemysl Chem. 33, 39-54(1954). 7p.

A photocolorimetric method of determining F₂ in raw phosphates and phosphorous fertilizers based on reduction of color intensity of the system Tl-H₂O₂ has been worked out. The influence of time, temperature, H₂SO₄, and H₂O₂ on the method has been determined. The method can be used for serial analysis in production control of superphosphate and thermophosphates. (auth) *[Signature]*

LASIEWICZ, K.; ZAWADZKA, H.; AKERMAN, K.

Remarks on solubility of magnesium thermophosphate in solutions of citric acid and ammonium citrate. p. 465. (PRZEWYSL CHEMICZNY, Vol. 10, No. 9, Sept. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

LASIEWICZ, K.

1958. Colorimetric determination of phosphorus in raw materials and fertilizers. K. Lasiewicz and H. Zawadzka (Inst. of Inorganic and Applied Phosphorus Fertilizers, Lubon, Poland). *Chem. Anal., Warsaw*, 1958, 1 (1), 52-63.—This rapid method, suitable for the works control of raw materials and finished phosphate fertilizers, is based on the formation of molybdenum blue, with metol as reductor. A straight-line calibration curve is given for the range 0.1 to 5 mg of P_2O_5 . Citric acid (0.5 to 5 ml of a 2% soln) in 100 ml of the final soln, does not affect the results, but >0.8 ml of ammonium citrate soln (about 20%) and H_2S interfere. The material under test is treated, according to the information required, with either H_2SO_4 - HNO_3 , water, 2% citric acid or ammonium citrate soln. The soln, containing P_2O_5 (5 to 40 ml) is then treated with 10 ml of the reductor soln (1 g of metol, 8 g of $Na_2SO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$ and 15 g of $Na_2S_2O_4$ in 500 ml of water) and 10 ml of ammonium molybdate soln, (50 g of ammonium molybdate dissolved in hot water, mixed with 500 ml of 10 N H_2SO_4 and diluted with water to 1 litre), and set aside in the dark for 10 min. The mixture is then treated with 20 ml of 3 N Na acetate, diluted with water to exactly 100 ml and the extinction of the soln. is measured, with a 2-cm cell. The results for samples of phosphorus-containing raw materials, superphosphates

and pyrophosphates were in good agreement with those obtained by the conventional gravimetric method. The time required for a determination was about 1 hr.

K. E. Stoyne

LASIEWICZ, K.

POLAND / Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of
Inorganic Properties.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 64236

Author : Lasiewicz Krystyna, Zawadzka Henryka

Inst : Not given

Title : Polarographic Determination of Lead, Copper
and Zinc in Pyrites, Marcasites and Pyrite
Cinders

Orig Pub: Chem. anal., 1957, 2, No 1, 22-28

Abstract: An earlier described method for the determination of Cu and Zn in pyrites (Cooper, W., Mattern, J., Analyt. Chem., 1952, 24, 572) was modified and applied for the determination of small quantities of Cu and Zn (0.3-10%) in pyrites, marcasites and pyrite cinders. The modification in the method consists of decreasing

Card 1/2

45

LASIEWICZ, K.; ZAWADZKA, H.

On the analysis of calcium metaphosphate fertilizer. p. 1019.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelną Organizacją Techniczną) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8. No. 8, August 1959

UNCL.

LASIEWICZ, K.; BYCZYNSKA, B.

Analysis of the mixture of ammonium salts of amino-, imino, nitryl-sulfonic and sulfuric acid. p. 1027.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelnego Organizatora Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
Unclassified

LASIEWICZ, K.; ZAWADZNSKA, H.

Volumetric determination of copper, tin, and cadmium in pyrites, marcasites, and their ashes by means of sodium diethyl-dithiocarbamate. p.1033

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA; (Komisja Analityczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelną Organizacją Techniczną) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959
Unclassified

LASIEWICZ, R.

Distr: 4E2c

Complexometric determination of calcium in technical phosphoric acid. Krystyna Lasiewicz, Barbara Byczyńska, and Henryka Zawadzka (Inst. Kwant. Sztarkowego i Nauk Fizycznych, Lubon, Poland). *Chem. Anal.* 3, 1011-2 (1958). —Place 1-1.5 g. H₃PO₄ in a 200-ml. flask, dil. with 100 ml. water and heat to about 70°, add 30-40 ml. 10% aq. FeCl₃ and 4N KOH to pH 6. Dil. with water to 200 ml. and filter at 70°. To 100 ml. of filtrate, add a small amt. of ascorbic acid, 5 ml. 4N KOH, and small amt. of KCN; stir until salt dissolves. Add indicator (0.1 g. of murexide and 0.1 g. of Naphthol Green mixed with 100 g. NaCl) to obtain a red or grayish red color and titrate with 0.01M di-Na versenate to blue or blue-green. The Ca content is calcd. thus: % Ca = 0.08 a/b; a and b are the vol. of versenate in ml. and the wt. of sample in g., resp. *[Signature]*

Krystyna Wasiewicz

27

6

/ Complexometric determination of phosphates in presence
of soluble silicates / Krystyna Wasiewicz, Henryka

Zawadzka, and Barbara Huczynska (Inst. Kwasu Siarko-

wego i Nawozów Fosforowych, Lublin, Poland). *Chem.*

Anal. 3, 1043-4 (1958).—The recommended procedure is as

follows: Shake a 2.5-g. sample with 250 ml. 2% citric acid

for 30 min. and filter. Evap. 25 ml. of the filtrate to 5 ml.,

add 20 ml. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) and about 0.1 g. NH_4F , and boil

for 1 min. Neutralize the soln. with NH_3 in presence of

methyl orange, add 25 ml. NH_4 citrate and 13 ml. of a Mg

mixt. Filter the NH_4MgPO_4 , dissolve it in a small amt.

of dil. HCl, neutralize the soln. with NH_3 (2 drops of methyl

orange), add 20 ml. 0.1*M* di-Na versenate, 8 ml. of buffer

(67.5 g. NH_4Cl and 570 ml. concd. NH_3 dissolved in 1 l.

of water) and titrate to a red color with 0.1*M* Mg (0.243 g.

Mg dissolved in a small amt. of dil. HCl (1:1) and稀釋

with water to 1 l.) in presence of Eriochrome Black as an

indicator. Z. Kurtyka

LB
11

SH

LASIEWICZ, K.; BYCZYNSKA, B.; ZAWADZKA, H.

Complexometric determination of zinc in pyrites, marcasites, and their ashes. p.1045.

CHAMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczelnego
Organicacjia Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 3, No. 5/6, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, August 1959
Unclu.

Lasiewicz, K.

POLAND / Physical Chemistry--Kinetics. Combustion.
Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur--Khimiya, No. 11, 1959, 37910

Author : Krause, A.; and Lasiewicz, K.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of Trace Elements on the Catalytic Activity of γ - FeOOH

Orig Pub : Roczniki Chem, 32, No. 2, 403-404 (1958) (in Polish with a German summary)

Abstract : A marked increase in the catalytic activity of γ - FeOOH in the decomposition of H_2O_2 is observed when 10^{-8} gm Mn^{2+} or $4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ gm Mg^{2+} is adsorbed at the surface of catalyst specimens weighing 0.1 gm. The authors ascribe the observed effect to the formation of the ferrites of the adsorbed metals, which have incompletely formed lattices;

Card 1/2

LASIEWICZ, Krystyna

Qualitative determination of superphosphate on the basis of
its solubility in disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate.
Chem anal 7 no.4:765-774 '62.

1. Analytical Division of the Research Laboratory, Phosphate
Fertilizer Works, Lubon.

LASIEWICZ, Krystyna

Speedy method of boron determination in granulated borate super-phosphate. Chem anal 7 no.5:931-935 '62.

1. Analytical Division, Research Laboratory, Phosphate Fertilizer Works, Lubon.

LASIEWICZ, Krystyna

Speedy analysis of mixed fertilizers composed of superphosphate, potassium, and ammonium salts. Chem anal 7 no.5:937-942 '62.

1. Analytical Division, Research Laboratory, Phosphate Fertilizer Works, Lubon.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science - Biology of Soils.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67919

Author : Lasik, Jaromir

Inst : Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy.

Title : Microflora of the Rhizosphere and a Method of Studying Them.

Orig Pub : Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. vcd. Rostl. výroba, 1956, 29,
No 9-10, 841-848.

Abstract : A review. Data are also given on original biochemical
investigations of root secretions of barley and pea.

Card 1/1

- 24 -

LASIK, Jaromir; STANE, Miloslav

Xanthomonas fuscans (Burkholder) Burk. in the rhizosphere of kidney-beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris L.*).

1. Mikrobiologicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved,
oddeleni pudni mikrobiologie, Praha.

VAGNEROVA, Kamila; VANCURA, Vlastimil; LASIK, Jaromir

Rhizosphere microflora of wheat. Pt. 4. Rost výroba 9 no. 7/8:687-692
Jl-Ag '63.

1. Mikrobiologicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, oddeleni
pudni mikrobiologie, "Praha.

LASIN, A. (Leningrad)

Coefficient of labor expended per unit of production. Obshchestv.
bit. no.3:57-59 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii po trudu.
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.) (Wages)

VOLKOV, A.; YEGOROVA, Ye.; LASIN, A.

New system of wages for waiters. Obshchestv.pit. no.11:55-56 N
'62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Wages—Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

LASINSKAS, M.; BURNEYKIS, I. [Burneikis, I.]; ZOLOTAREV, T.L., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; ZALESKIS, T., red.

[Streamflow of the Neman River] Stok reki Niamunas (Neman). Pod red. T.L.Zolotareva. Kaunas, Izd-vl In-ta energetiki i elektrotekhn. AN Litovskoi SSR, 1961. 196 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Neman River--Hydrology)

BIELIUKAS, K.; CHOMSKIS, V., dots., red. vypuska; CERVINSKAS, E.,
red.; GUDELIS, V., glav. red.; LASINSKAS, M., red.;
LAZAUSKAS, J., red.; MACIONIS, A., dots., red.; STYRA, B.,
red.

[Principles of limnology] Ezerotyros pagrindai. Vilnius,
Lietuvos TSR Mokslu akademijos geologijos ir geografijos
institutas, 1961. 357 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Vintsasa
Kapsukasa (for Chomskis). 2. Rukovoditel' sektora Instituta
geologii i geografii Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Gudelis).
3. Rukovoditel' laboratorii Instituta energetiki e elektro-
tekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR (for Lasinskas).
(Limnology)

BASKUTIS, P., prof., red.; YANITSKIS, I.[Jenickis, I.], doktor khim. nauk, prof., red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas, J.], prof., ovtv. red.; STANAYTIS, I.[Stanaitis, I.], starshiy prepodavatel', red.; BRAYNIN, S., kand. istor. nauk, dots., red.; INDRIUNAS, I., [Indriunas, I.], doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LASINSKAS, M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NOVODYVORSKIS, A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; PESIS, R.[Pesys, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; SADAUSKAS, T., dots., red.; SHESHEL'GIS, K.[Seselgis, K.], kand. arkh. dots., red.; VASAUSKAS, S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ZDANIS, Yu. [Zdanis, J.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GRIGALYUNAS, B. [Grigaliunas, B], red.; EYTUTIS, V.[Eitutis, V.], red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas, J.], red.; NAUYOKAS, I. [Naujokas, I.], tekhn. red.

[Materials of the 5th Scientific Technical Conference of Students of Institutions of Higher Learning of the White Russian S.S.R., Latvian S.S.R., Lithuanian S.S.R. and Estonian S.S.R.] Trudy Nauchno-tehnicheskoi konferentsii studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii Belorusskoi SSR, Latvanskoi SSR, Litovskoi SSR i Estonskoi SSR, 5th. Kaunas, Izd. Kaunasskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Belorusskoy SSR, Latviyskoy SSR, Litovskoy SSR i Estonskoy SSR, 5th.

(Science--Congresses)

(Technology--Congresses)

LASINSKI, Wieslaw

Treatment of old fractures of the navicular of the wrist by percutaneous fixation. Polski przegl.chir. 27 no.3:203-208 Mar '55.

1. Ze Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej Konsultant: prof. dr Kieturakis
Gdansk-Oliwa, ul.Polanki 23 m. 5.

(WHIST, fractures

scaphoid, old., surg., percutaneous wire fixation)
(FRACTURES

wrist scaphoid, old fract.surg.percutaneous wire
fixation)

LASINSKI, W.; KLIMOWICZ, W.

The so-called joint mouse of the elbow. Polski przegl.
chir. 29 no.17-49 Jan 57.

1. Z 7 Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej Konsultant: prof. dr.
Z. Kieturakis. Adres autora: Gdańsk-Oliwa, ul. Polanki 23, m.
5.
(ELBOW, diseases,
joint mouse, surg. (Pol))

L.H.S.L.N.2121., W
KONDRAK, Jan; LASINSKI, Wieslaw

Surgical treatment of injuries caused by nuclear energy.
Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.2:107-114 Feb 57.

1. Ze Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej Konsultant: prof. dr.
Z. Kieturakis. Adres autora: Gdansk-Oliwa, Szpital Marynarki
Wojennej.

(ATOMIC WARFARE,
causing inj., surg. (Pol))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 11/11 Nov. 57
ŁASINSKI W.

7065. ŁASINSKI W. and KONDRAI J. Szpit. Marynarki Wojennej, Gdańsk-Oliwa.
"Pourazowa moczówka prosta. Post-traumatic diabetes insipidus".
POL. PRZEGL. CHIR. 1957, 29/2 (115-120) Illus. 1

A case of post-traumatic diabetes insipidus is described and the pathogenesis and treatment are discussed. The syndrome is that of a lesion in the hypothalamus, especially in the supra-optic-hypophyseal path, which brings in its train degenerative changes in the posterior lobe of the hypophysis and inhibition of the secretion of antidiuretic hormone. Conservative treatment by administration of posterior lobe preparations does not give lasting results and may serve only as a prognostic test. Transplants of fresh animal hypophysis and the treatment of post-traumatic diabetes insipidus in the same manner as diabetes insipidus from other causes give more lasting results.

IASINSKI, Wieslaw (Gdansk-Oliwa, ul. Polanki 113 m. 4.)

Modern anatomical terminology. Polski przegl. chir. 31 no.3:321-323
Mar 59.

1. Z Zakladu Anatomii Prawidlowej A. M. w Gdansku.
(ANATOMY,
nomenclature (Pol))
(NOMENCLATURE,
anat. (Pol))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8

LASINSKI, Wieslaw, doc. dr.

The 47th Congress of the Association of Anatomists in Naples, Italy,
March 26, - 31, 1961. Folia Morphologica 12 no. 2/3:87-88 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8"

LASINSKI, W.

48th Congress of the Association of Anatomists in Toulouse.
Folia morphol 21 no.4:545-546 '62.

LASINSKI, Wieslaw

350th anniversary of the 1st autopsy performed in Gdansk.
Poc. tyg. lek. 19 no. 34; 1308-1310 24 S '64.

1. z Zakladu Anatomii Prawidlowej Akademii Medycznej w Gdansku
(kierownik: prof. dr Wieslaw Lasinski).

BIELECKI, Antoni; LASINSKI, Wieslaw

A case of cervical rib with compression of the neuro-vascular
bundle of the right arm. Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 39
no.4:405-409 '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Szpitala Marynarki Wojennej
(Ordynator: dr. med. J. Kondrat).

LASIS, A. Ya. In Latvian

LASIS, A. Ya. -- "Adsorption Correction to the Hydrostatic Principle of Archimedes."
Latvian State U, 1948. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of
Technical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latviyskoy SSR, No. 9, Sept., 1955

CEKULINA, A.; LASIS, A.; SKARDS, V.; TILAKS, S.; INTAITIS, E.;
KELPIS, E.; SAIKANIS, A.; REINIKOVS, I.; KARKLINS, J.;
ABOLINS, J.; KULA, P.; TIMSANS, S.; JESPERINS, L.;
ERUSIS, R.; KLAVINS, E., red.

[Overall mechanization of dairy farms] Piena lopu farmu
kompleksa mehanizacija. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdev-
nieciba, 1964. 309 p. [In Latvian] (MIRA 18:7)

89808

S/110/61/000/002/003/009

E194/E455

24,2200 (1137,1147,1158)

AUTHORS: Al'tman, A.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Gladyshev, P.A., Engineer and Lasis, G.I., Engineer

TITLE: The Magnetic Properties of Powder Type Permanent Magnets

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.2, pp.32-41

TEXT: Modern powder permanent magnets are classified into four groups. The first group includes metallo-ceramic metallic alloys which fundamentally have a structure typical of cast alloys but are sometimes of high porosity and small grain size. The second group of magnets, metallo-plastic, are pressed from powder of magnetically-hard material mixed with resin. The magnets consist of fine magnetically-hard particles bound together by the resin. The third group, of fine-powder magnets, are made up from pressed ferromagnetic high-coercivity powders whose particle size approximates to the domain size. In structure they are conglomerates of high-coercivity particles separated by non-magnetic layers and inclusions. The fourth group of oxide magnets includes magnets of ceramic alloys which are pressed and sintered from powders of metal oxides. The main manufacturing processes of the different

Card 1/7

89808

The Magnetic Properties of ...

S/110/61/000/002/003/009
E194/E455

kinds of magnets are briefly described. Magnetically-hard metallic alloys based on the system Fe-Ni-Al contain from 5 to 15% Al, from 10 to 35% Ni and from 30 to 65% Fe, with admixtures of cobalt, copper, titanium, zirconium and silicon. They are hard and brittle. Alloys of Cu-Ni-Fe are easily worked by pressure and cutting at all stages of manufacture. The alloy commonly used for permanent magnet manufacture contains 60% Cu, 20% Ni and 20% Fe. The magnetic properties of the alloy may be improved by dispersion hardening and by producing crystalline and stress textures. These magnets have anisotropic properties, which are greatest in the direction of strain during treatment under pressure. Two magnetically-hard alloys of Cu-Ni-Co are commonly used: one with 48% Cu, 23% Ni, 29% Co and the second with 35% Cu, 24% Ni and 41% Co. The good magnetically-hard properties of cobalt-platinum alloy (77% Pt, 23% Co) are apparently due to the formation in a weakly-magnetic background of single-domain ferro-magnetic particles of CoPt. The alloy of Ag-Mn-Al (86.8% Ag, 8.8% Mn, 4.4% Al) is a dispersion-hardening alloy. Metallo-ceramic magnets may be pressed in the final shape or cut from rolled

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material; rolling improves the properties of the magnet. Metallo-ceramic alloy of Ag-Mn-Al is sintered in hydrogen or vacuum and then hardened and tempered. The material is rolled after hardening. Dispersion-hardening metollo-ceramic magnets of Fe-Co-Mo (12% Co, 17% Mo, 71% Fe) have also been used. The metollo-plastic method of manufacture is usually used for permanent magnets of powder alloys of Fe-Ni-Al. Investigations have been made on metollo-plastic magnets based on barium ferrite. They are of accurate dimensions and have few surface or internal defects. The manufacture of magnets from fine powders is based on the marked increase in coercive force of ferro-magnetics when pulverized down to single-domain size. Fine-powder magnets have been made of iron and iron-cobalt (particle size about 0.3 microns) and manganese bismuthide (of 8 microns). The method of making the latter type is briefly described. The oxide group includes magnets based on cobalt ($Co-O, Fe_2O_3$) and barium ($BaO, 6Fe_2O_3$) ferrites. These magnets are of great coercive force, low remanent induction, low density and high specific electrical resistance. Ferrite magnets have their best properties when in

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the anisotropic condition. Samples used to study the magnetic properties were in the shape of rectangular parallelopipeds. The magnetic measurements were made by the ballistic method in a closed circuit with electromagnets of field strength up to 15000 oersteds, some details of the instrumentation are given. Curves were determined of magnetization, de-magnetization and magnetic energy. The magnetic properties of permanent magnets depends on their chemical analysis, structure, conditions of treatment, geometry and other factors. Metallo-ceramic magnets have similar magnetic properties to cast magnets of similar chemical composition. Any difference is usually due to the porosity of the metalloceramic magnets. The influence of porosity is briefly discussed. Despite the disadvantages of pores it is quite possible to make metalloceramic magnets which are of as good properties as cast magnets. The magnetic characteristics of metalloceramic magnets depend mainly on the properties of the initial magnetically-hard material, the size of the magnetically-hard particles, the concentration of resin and the density of the product. Because of the high content (25 to 35% by volume) of non-ferro-magnetic inclusions, metalloceramic magnets are not so good as cast or oxide

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magnets in respect of induction and energy. The coercive force of metallo-plastic iron-nickel-aluminium magnets is also somewhat less than that of cast magnets. The properties of fine-powder magnets depend upon the analysis, size, shape and density of packing of the particles. In the case of anisotropic magnets, an important part is played by the uniformity of orientation of the particles. Magnets of magnesium-bismuth powder have similar magnetic properties at 20°C to magnets of cobalt platinum. However, if manganese-bismuth magnets are cooled below room temperature, their properties rapidly fall off and they must be remagnetized when the temperature is restored. The properties of oxide magnets of barium ferrite depend very much on the grain size and density of the materials. The optimum grain size is about 1 micron; the theoretical density of barium ferrite is 5.3 g/cm³. The article then gives the results of investigations on the stability of metallo-ceramic magnets of alloys based, firstly, on the system Fe-Ni-Al, secondly, Cu-Ni-Co and Co-Pt-Mn-Bi and thirdly, barium ferrite. Metallo-ceramic specimens of alni, alnico and magnico aged by 5% displayed no drop in magnetic flux after 550 days. The magnetic flux of unaged magnets of alni

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diminished by about 1% in 3 days and no further change was observed. In unaged magnets of alnico the flux was stabilized in 9 days after dropping 2.5%. In magnets of magnico the influence of porosity was studied and the magnets were compared with cast magnets of magnico without pores. Porosity diminishes the stability: in unaged magnets with porosities of 7 and 15%, the drop in magnetic flux in 550 days is about 1.5 and 3% respectively, the corresponding value for cast magnets being about 1%. Increasing the coercive force improves the stability of the magnets. Reduction of the remanent magnetic flux of metallo-ceramic magnets of magnico (unaged) with a coercive force of 550 oersteds was about 1.5%, and with a coercive force of 400 to 440 oersteds about 4%. The magnetic flux of unaged magnets of Cu-Ni-Co fell by 2% in 520 days and that of magnets of Co-Pt by about 1% in 490 days. The relationship between the magnetic characteristics of unaged metallo-ceramic magnets of alnico, alnico and magnico and temperature was determined over the range -70 to +800°C. On heating above 20°C, the properties of the magnets usually deteriorate, except in the case of magnico, where there is some increase in the coercive force up to 100°C. When magnets of Card 6/7

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alni are cooled from +20 to -70°C, there is a small improvement of some 5 or 7% in the properties. On cooling magnets of alloys containing cobalt, the magnetic properties changed irregularly, the remanent induction increased by about 5%, while the coercive force and magnetic energy fell by 5 to 17%. In the case of barium ferrite isotropic magnets, there was a marked reduction in the remanent induction and coercive force of magnets of Mn-Bi on cooling below 20°C. It was found that the magnetic flux of metallo-ceramic magnets of Fe-Ni-Al did not change by more than 1% after vibration at 80 c/s, 6 g for two hours, or on impact (1000 g). There are 7 figures, 4 tables and 6 references:
5 Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1960

Card 7/7

AL'TMAN, A.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; GLADYSHEV, P.A., inzh.; LASIS, G.I., inzh.

Magnetic properties of permanent magnets from powder metals. Vest.
elektroprom. 32 no.2:32-41 F '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Magnets)

LASIS, Yu.V.

Attempt at a typology of rural settlement based on the example to the Volga-Akhtuba Valley. Vop.geog. no.45:113-137
'59. (MIRA 12:5)

(Volga Valley--Land settlement)
(Akhtuba Valley--Land settlement)

KAZANSKIY, N.N.; LASIS, Yu.V.

Methods for determining the flow of traffic to serve as the
basis for developing the transportation system. Vop. geog.
no. 61:5-23 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Freight and freightage)

L 08466-67 EWP(m)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/FDN/wW/JD/HW
ACC NR: AR6016469 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/B096/B096

AUTHOR: Lasitsa, M. D.

TITLE: Investigation of small diameter hydraulic jets under superhigh pressure

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12B678

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta mekhaniz. i energ. lesn. prom-sti, v. 57, 1964, 28-36

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic jet, superhigh pressure, jet flow

ABSTRACT: Data are given from an experimental investigation of the effective force of a water jet against an obstacle. The pressure in the receiver was varied from 200 to 1000 atm, the diameters of the apertures were changed from 0.46 to 2 mm. It is found that the effective force is proportional to the cross sectional area of the jet and increases according to a parabolic law as the pressure is raised in the receiver. When the distance between nozzle and obstacle is increased, the effective force first increases and then, after reaching a maximum, decreases. Bibliography of 7 title. B. S. Kogarko. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

ns
Card 1/1

LASIENE, J.

LASIENE, J., prof.; STALIORAITYTE, E., doc.

Pathogenetic diagnosis of acute diseases of the respiratory system in infants and its prophylactic significance. Sveik.
apsaug. 8 no. 283-7 F#63.

• Kauno Valstybinis medicinos institutas.
1. Kauno Valstybinis medicinos institutas.

*

WOJEWSKI, Alfons; LASKA, Alina; ROESSLER, Ryszard

Apropos of the production of tumors of the urinary bladder in experimental animals. Roczn. Pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 10: 549-556 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Urologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: doc. dr med. Alfons Wojewski).

LASKA, F.

"New and Little-Known Water Mites (Hydrachnella, Acari) in Our Flowing Waters",
P. 286, (VESTNIK, Vol. 17, No. 4, 1953, Praha, Czech.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3,
Mar 1955, Uncl.

LASKA, F.

Slovak water mites (Hydrachnidae) and the present state of knowledge of this fauna in Slovak waters. p. 417.

BIOLOGIA. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava CZECHOSLAVAKIA

Vol. 10. No. 4, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

LASKA, F.

LASKA, F. A few rare water mites (Hydrachnella) from the mountain streams of Horni Becva
in Moravia. p. 219.

No. 364, 1955.

SPISY

SCIENCE

Brno, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

LASKA, F.

Contribution to the knowledge of water mites (Hydrachnidae) in the High Tatra. I.
Species Wandesia thori Schechtal, 1912. p. 292.
(BIOLOGIA, Vol. 12, no. 4, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957. Incl.

LASKA, F.

A study on the water mites, Hydrachnellae, Acari, in Rychlebske hory (Silesia).
p. 325. (PRACE, Vol. 29, No. 7, 1957, Brno, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

LASKA, F.

"A contribution to the knowledge of water mites (Hydrachnella) in the High Tatra.
II. A hitherto-unknown female of the species Wandesia thori, Schechtel 1912."

Biologia. Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 14, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 59, Unclassified

LASKA, Frantisek

Some for the Czechoslovak fauna new genera and species of
watermites of the family Axonopsidae (Hydrachnella, Acari)
discovered in the books of North Moravia Region. Prir'cas
slezsky 23 no.1:1-13 '62.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Frantisek LASKA 'in collaboration with' (ve spolupráci se) Department of Zoology of Brno University (Zoologicky učebav university v Brně), Brno.

"Water Mites (Hydrachnellae) from Two Brooks Affluents of the Nitra."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 17, No 12, 1962; pp 875-892.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Studies in 11 locations in the brooks Nitrica and Malocauensky Potok; descriptions of the 35 species found. Of the 35, 13 are new, bringing the total described for this area to 56. One species, Sperchon hispidus japonicus, has never been reported in Europe heretofore. Table, 4 plates of anatomic-taxonomic details; 4 Czech and 13 other references.

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J 60314-65

ACCESSION NR: AP2021088

CZ/0049/64/000/b12/b920/c935

AUTHOR: Laska, Frantisek (Doctor) (Brno)

TITLE: Some Stagnicolaes hydrachnellae, Acari, new for Slovakia

SOURCE: Biologia, no. 12, 1964, 920-935

TOPIC TAGS: animal parasite, surface water, biologic ecology

Abstract: The author discusses first the history of the search for hydrachnellae in Slovakia's stagnant waters, and lists the 68 species known. In the recent years this number has increased by some 30 new species; these new findings are due principally to Dr. J. BRTEK, and a few others who investigated the area of the lowlands of the river Danube. 5 species have not been found before in Czechoslovakia, the other 25 were known in the Western section of the country. A short description with drawings of the new species is presented. A complete list of the 97 species known at present is given. Orig. art. has 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologisches Institut der Universitat in Brno (Zoological Institute
Brno University)
Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8

L 50314-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021088

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 018

JPKS

b7D
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8"

LASKA, Jiri, Prim. MUDr., F., R.

Adhesive autohemocoagulation film in neurosurgery; investigations on physiological principle of hemostasis. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no. 27:792-795 4 July 52.

1. Z chirurgickeho odd. SON Kutna Hora. Rid, primar MUDr.
J. Laska.

(THROMBOPLASTIC SUBSTANCES,
in neurosurg.)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, surgery,
thromboplastic substances in)

LASKA, Jiri F.

Local decompression in therapy of acute intracranial hypertension:
studies on pathogenesis of cerebral edema. Cech. neur. 26 no.4:247-
253 June 52.

1. Chirurgické odd. OÚMÚ v Kutné Hoře, primář Dr Jiri Laska.
(ENCEPHALOPATHY, HYPERTENSION, surg.
local decompression, technic (Cz))

LASKA, Jiri, Dr.

Principles & technic of safe, invaginated, peritonealized anastomosis
of the esophagus. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.4:265-271 Apr 57.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni, Iuzkova slozka OUNZ v Kutne Hore, primar Dr.
Jiri Laska.

(ESOPHAGUS, surg.
anastomosis, technic (Cz))

LASKA, J.F.

Mesenteric lymphadenitis in childhood and the pathogenesis and prevention of acute abdomen. Cas lek. cesk. 101 no.41:1236-1240
12 0 '62.

1. Chirurgické oddelení UNZ v Kadani, vedoucí MUDr. J. Laska.
(ABDOMEN ACUTE) (MESENTERIC LYMPHADENITIS)

OSOLSOBE, J., dr., inz.; HOMOLA, F., inz.; KUCERA, F., inz.; PAVLICEK, Z., inz.; KUBINEC, R., inz.; CARELKA, J., akademik; SIMURDA, L. inz.; JUZA, J., dr., inz.; KRAL, V., inz.; POSPISIL, J., inz.; DOLEZAL, R., prof., dr., inz.; ZEMAN, Vl., inz.; LIMPOUCH, B. inz.; SVAB, V., dr., inz.; LASKA, L., inz.; JAHODAR, V., inz.; KOHN, F., inz.

Development of power installations over a long period of time; summary of reports made at the 7th Conference of Power engineers in Bratislava, September 6-8, 1960. Energetika Cz 11 no.3: Suppl: Energetika 11 no.3:1-23 '61.

1. Chlen korespondent Ceskoslovenske akademie ved (for Osolsobe).

L 59392-65 EEC(b)-2/ENT(1)/EXP(1)/EXP(b)/T/EXP(t) PI-1 IJP(c) CG/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5015931 CZ/0055/65/015/006/0434/0435

AUTHOR: Kambersky, V.; Laska, L.

TITLE: Vacuum depositing of thin films of iron in a sealed system at very low pressures

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 434-435

TOPIC TAGS: iron film, thin film, film deposition, vacuum vapor deposition, vacuum device

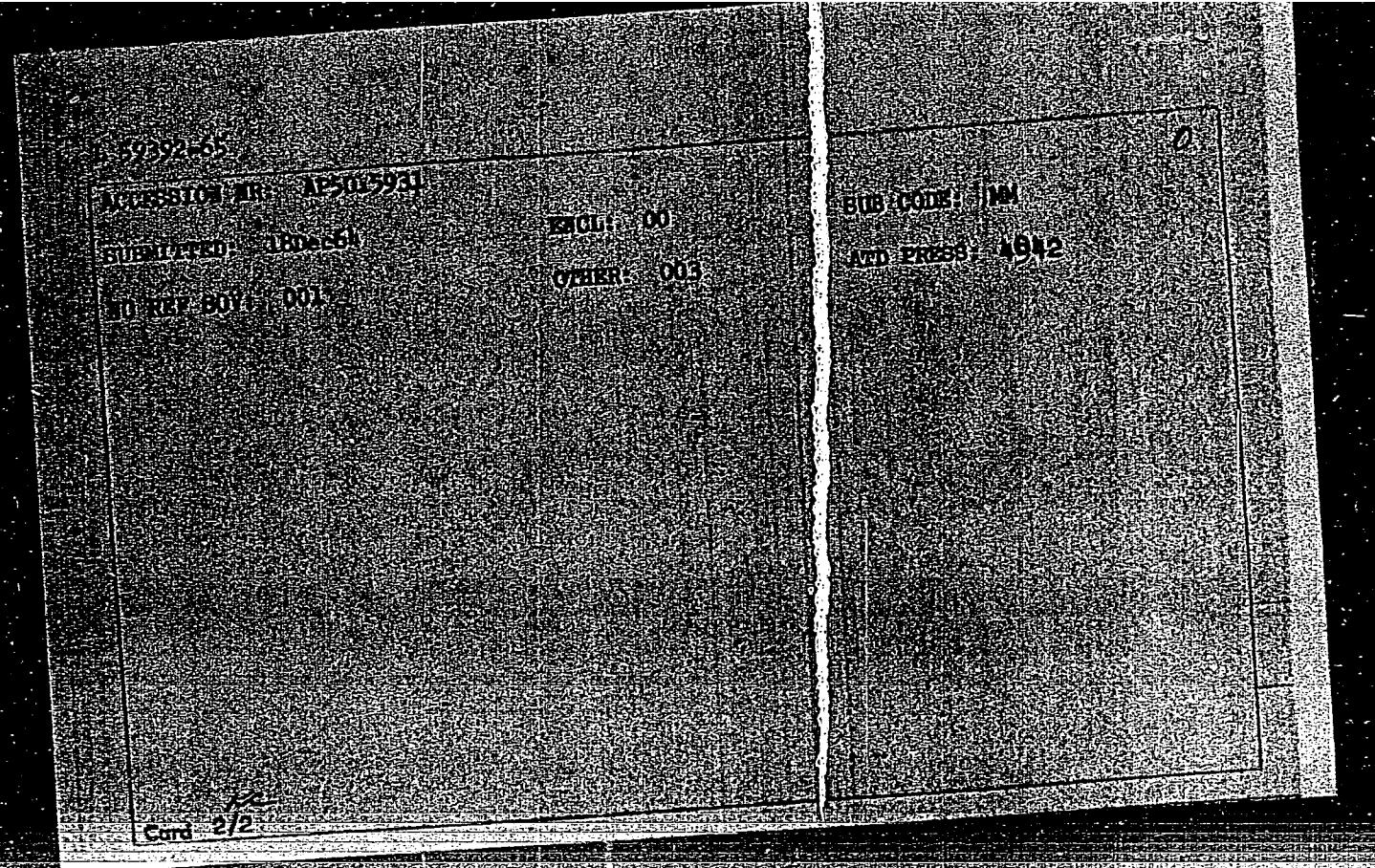
ABSTRACT: A device for vacuum vapor deposition of thin iron films, designed and built at the Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, is described. The device makes it possible to measure some magnetic properties of the films during film deposition. The vacuum system consists of a two-stage rotary pump and a three-stage oil diffusion pump. In the final stage of the system, commercial grade iron is used as a getter. A reproducible vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-8} - 2 \times 10^{-10}$ can be achieved. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [DV]

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Czechosl. Acad. Sci., Prague

Code: 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928720005-8"

LASKA, Maria

Mandibulo-palpebral synkinesis. Klin.oczna 30 no.4:393-396 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Okulistycznej A.M. w Warszawie, Kierownik: prof.
dr med. W.H.Melanowski.
(JAWS dis)
(EYELIDS dis)

LASKA, M.

"Daily mean data of the level of the Baltic Sea in the Gulf of Danzig according to the readings on the pareographs of the Marine Station of the Geophysical Section of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Sopot-Molo." p.398

ACTA GEOPHYSICA POLONICA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Geofizyki) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 6, no. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959

Uncl.

IASKA, M

Marine Station Sopot-Molo daily mean levels of the Baltic Sea in the
Gdansk Bay and daily mean atmospheric pressure for April to June, 1961.
Acta geophys pol 10 no.1:82 '62.

IASKA, M.

Marine-Station Sopot-Molo daily mean levels of the Baltic Sea in
the Gdansk Bay and daily mean atmospheric pressure for July to
September, 1961. Acta geophys pol 10 no.1:83 '62.

LASKA, M.

Marine station Sopot-molo daily mean levels of the Baltic Sea in the Gdansk Bay and daily mean atmospheric pressure for October to December, 1961. Acta geophys pol 10 no.2:213 '62.

LASKA, M.

Marine station Sopot-Molo daily mean levels of the Baltic Sea
in the Gdansk Bay for January to March 1962. Acta geophys Pol
10 no.3:294 '62.

LASKA, M.

Marine Station Sopot-Molo daily mean sea levels of the Baltic sea in the Gdansk Bay for October to December, 1962. Acta geophys Pol 11 no. 3:225 '63.

KOWALIK, Zygmunt, mgr inż.; LASKA, Mieczysław, mgr inż.

Internal waves as seen on the example of Lake Wadag near
Olsztyn. Archiw hydrotech 11 no.2 243-253 '64.

1. Marine Station, Sopot, of the Institute of Geophysics of
the Polish Academy of Sciences.

LASKA, M.

Marine Station Sopot-Molo daily mean sea levels of the Baltic
Sea in Gdansk Bay for January to September, 1963. Acta geophys.
Pol 12 no.1880 '64.

LASKA, M.

Marine Station Sopot-Molo daily mean sea levels of the Baltic
Sea in the Gdansk Bay for October to December, 1963. Acta
geophys Pol 12 no. 2:132 '64.

DUSEK, Jindra; LASKA, Pavel

Contribution to the knowledge of the larvae of syrphid flies
(Syrphidae, Diptera). Part 3. Prior cas slezsky 22 no.4: 513-541
'61.

DUSEK, Jindra, inz. (Brno, Zemedelska 1); LASKA, Pavel, inz. (Praha -
Dejvice, Zengrova 5)

Contribution to the knowledge of some syrphus fly larvae (Diptera,
Syrphidae). Cas entom 59 no.4:348-356 '62.

1. Institut fur angewandte Entomologie der Agronomischen Fakultat,
Brno (for Dusek). 2. Tschechoslowakische Entomologische Gesellschaft,
Praha (for Laska).

DUSEK, Jindra, inz. (Brno , Zemedelska 1); LASKA, Pavel, inz. (Praha -
Dejvice, Zengrova 5)

A contribution to distinguishing the European species of
the subgenus Syrphus Fabricius (Diptera, Syrphidae) according
to male genitalia and larvae. Cas entom 61 no.1:58-70 '64.

1. Institute of Applied Entomology , University School of
Agriculture, Brno and the Czechoslovak Entomological Society,
Praha.

CZECHOSLOV.KI./Electronics .. Electron and Ion Emission

H-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 8664

Author : Krauer Jaroslav, Laska Stanislav
Inst : Research Institute for Electric Power Engineering, Behovice,
Czechoslovakia

Title : Electron Emission from Graphite, Produced by Impact of
Mercury Ions.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 3, 351-343

Abstract : In connection with the phenomenon of arc-back in mercury rectifiers, a study was made of the dependence of the coefficient (the percentage ratio of the number of secondary electrons produced to the number of incident positive ions) for various types of graphite. In the ion energy range $U_T=500$ to 3000 ev, the coefficient γ is independent of the grade of graphite and increases almost linearly with U_T , without exceeding 10 or 20 percent. When $U_T \rightarrow 0$, $\gamma = \gamma_0 \approx 1$ percent (obtained by extrapolation). For brilliant surfaces, γ is greater than for dull surfaces. Purification of the

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21 15
27 Electron emission from graphite caused by incidence of mercury ions. Jaroslav Kramar and Stanislav Laska (Research Inst. Elec. Eng., Brno). *Czechoslov. J. Phys.* 8, 457-70 (1958) (in English).—A brief theoretical explanation is attempted of the process of the liberation of electrons from a solid target as a result of incident pos. ions, and the results of known expts. are surveyed. The principle of the method is explained, and the app. used to measure the emission factor of electrons liberated by the incidence of pos. Hg ions from a graphite target is described. The extensive measurements are made on electrographite of varying origin and treatment. The results lead to conclusions about the processes of liberation of electrons by pos. ions and their evaluation from the point of view of Hg rectifiers. 20 references. A. Kremheller

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PL

AUTHOR: Láska, S.

Z/037/60/000/005/012/056
E192/E382TITLE: Sputtering of Graphite in a Low-pressure Discharge
in Mercury VapoursPERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960,
No. 5, pp. 404 - 406

TEXT: The measurements described were carried out by means of the experimental tube illustrated in Fig. 1. This consists of a heated tungsten cathode K, an auxiliary anode A, a circular screen C (which has the cathode potential), and a graphite target T having a negative potential with respect to the cathode. The target was bombarded by Hg^+ ions, which were produced by the discharge between the cathode and the auxiliary anode. During the measurement, the heater power of the cathode was 400 W and the auxiliary arc carried a current of 1.0 to 1.4 A at a voltage of 12 to 16 V (between the cathode and the auxiliary anode). The gas pressure in the tube was measured by a McLeod gauge down to 5×10^{-6} tor. The effect of the surface treatment of the graphite disc and the influence of various types of graphite were studied. Consequently, all the measurements were done at the same target voltage (6 kV)

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Z/037/60/000/005/012/056
E192/E382

Sputtering of Graphite in a Low-pressure Discharge in Mercury Vapours

with respect to the cathode) and the same ion current (6 mA) which was kept constant. The temperature of the tube was kept at 20°C by means of a water cooling system. The target had a diameter of 40 mm, a thickness of 1 mm and weight of about 3.5 g. An example of the measurements is shown in Fig. 2. Further experimental results are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. From these measurements it is found that initially, the sputtering rate is 1.6 atoms C/Hg⁺; in the steady state the sputtering rate is 1.2 atoms C/Hg⁺. On the other hand, it was found that the sputtering rate is independent of the type of graphite or its surface treatment. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky, Běchovice (State Research Institute of Electrical Power Engineering, Bechovice)

Card 2/2

LASKA, S.; CIBULKA, F.

Influence of the presence of some gases on the electrochemical sputtering of graphite in a low-pressure discharge in mercury vapors. Cs cas fys 12 no.5/6:543-545 '62.

l. Statni vyzkumnny ustav silnoproude elekrotechniky,
Bechovice u Prahy.

V. LASKAREV

"Old Sarmatian deposits in the Pannonian Basin." p. 151. (BULLETIN. SCIENCES NATURELLES, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

LASKAREV, V

"The Finding of a Tapir in Zivojno Lignite Layers Near Bitola, Macedonia ". p. 14
(NAUKA I PRIRODA) (Vol. 12, No. 3, 1953 Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession L. C. Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

ACCESSION NR: AP4019480

S/0133/64/000/003/0245/0246

AUTHORS: Koby*zev, V. K.; Dubrovin, A. K.; Peretyat'ko, V. N.; Laskaronskiy, E. N.

TITLE: Heating and rolling ingots of stainless steels EI171 and EI432

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1964, 245-246

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, heat treatment, rolling effect, roll pressure, heat resistant steel, chromium nickel steel, steel EI171, steel EI432

ABSTRACT: Rolling of chromium-nickel acid-resistant and heat-resistant steels EI171 (Kh17N13M2T) and EI432 (Kh17N13M3T) was successfully attempted after a single heating at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine. The work was done to improve the former method which called for two heatings and light pressure rolls, and which often produced large tears and numerous hair cracks in the metal. In the present experiments metal was malleabilized at 1240-1260°C for 6 hours. This allowed increasing the size reduction to 25-55 mm and completing the rolling process in 23 passes. The terminal temperature was above 1100°C and was within the range of maximum steel plasticity. The surface quality was found to improve with the increase of the terminal temperature (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The total heating time was reduced from 16 hr 45 min to 12 hr 15 min; the number of passes

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